# CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

LERDO'S GREAT LOSS.

How the Men of the Mexican Revolution Captured Matamoros.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Exploration in Africa-Lieutenant Cameron's Conjectures Concerning Stanley.

EGYPTIAN GAIN IN ABYSSINIA.

Victoria Victorious-Voted Empress of India.

. 'CHANGE FIRM AND UPWARD.

British Ministerialist Explanation Concerning Count Von Arnim.

BETTING ON THE BOAT RACE.

Latest from Turkey, Tunis, France, Reme and Other Quarters.

CAMERON AND STANLEY.

THE ENGLISH EXPLORES FROM AFRICA AT LIV-ERPOOT-DID NOT MEET THE AMERICAN BY-PEDITION-WHAT HE HEARD OF STANLEY'S FORCE-THE HERALD COMMANDER EX-

[From the Evening Telegram of Yesterday.] LONDON, April 3, 1876.

Lieutenant Cameron, the African explorer, who arrived at Liverpool on Saturday per steamer Congo, told the correspondent of the Telegram, in conversation this morning, that he did not meet Mr. Stanley's expedition during his travels, but heard reports of his being crippled by desertions

STANLEY'S DANGER

Lieutenant Cameron's force also suffered greatly from the same cause, but he was fortunately saved by falling in with a friendly caravan. It is Lieutenant Cameron's opinion that unless Mr. Stanley encounters like assistance his situation will be truly STANLEY UNIVERSALLY LIEED.

If Mr. Stanley goes to Nyangwe he will receive every assistance from Dugumbe, the head chief.

Mr. Stanley was universally liked by the chiefs whom Lieutenant Cameron met with. They spoke of him in extravagant terms, and all express not only their willingness but their anxiety to be of sasistance to him.

MUSICIPAL RONOR TO LIEUTENANT

Lieutenant Cameron was presented with an address by the Town Council to-day and afterward entertained cheon by the Mayor.

AFRICA.

THE INDUSTRIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF TUNE

LONDON, April 3, 1876.
Mr. George H. Heap, United States Consul at Tunis, with his family, will sail from Liverpeol April 5, in the steamship Indiana, for Philadelphia. Mr. Heap will represent Tunis at the Centennial Exhibition.

# ARYSSINIA

THE MISSION FROM THE MONARCE TO SUE A PEACE FROM EGYPT-A DIPLOMATIC DIFFI-CULTY-THE EMEDIVE'S TROOPS FORTIFIING IMPORTANT POSITIONS.

The Times' special from Alexandria says:-The King of Abyssinia sent envoys to Egypt asking for peace, but afterward made impossible demands for a treaty of commerce before a treaty of peace was signed, and EGYPTIAN FORTIFICATION.

ans are fortifying strong positions com manding the passes. They will garrison these and withdraw the remainder of their troops during the

It is suggested that a neutral territory be formed to prevent future collisions between Abyssinia and Egypt. It is reported that Prince Tigre has revolted and is marching on Adowa, capital of the state of Tigro. Many persons favor the idea of placing the late King Theodore's son on the throne of Abyzsinia under

# EGYPT.

MR. CAVE'S EXPLANATION OF THE MEEDIVE'S TREASURY CONDITION-WHAT THE BULER TOLD THE ENGLISH COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Cave, in his report on Egyptian finances, says:-At the audience in which I look leave of the Khedive, His Highness acquainted me with an error he recently discovered in his calculations affecting the land lax, whereby the revenue at the end of ten years would be more seriously diminished than he had anticipated, so that in 1886 the Egyptian treasury would lose

Mr. Cave's report shows that Egypt has suffered much from the dishonesty and wastefulness of her offi-

The Khedive's government, with the intention of raising enough capital to pay the floating debt, made a law enabling land owners to commute the land tax on terms which entail the sacridce of half the revenue from this source for all time for the sake of obtaining sleven times the annual amount for the period of

The sum raised only suffices to pay the interest on

the floating debt. The Egyptian revenue, which now produces about \$53,445,350, will, after 1886, by operation of the above law, lose the annual sum of \$12,250,000.

The normal expenditure is about \$45,403,405, over ball of which is devoted to the service of the debt. Every available portion of the revenue is pledged as security for loans.

The present pressure arises from the Khedire's in-ability to meet the bonds of the floating debt, which

are continually falling due, and are estimated to amount at least to \$91,215,350.

WHAT THE ENGLISH EXPERT RECOMMENDS.

The report recommends the consolidation of the ex-

isting debt by the issue of a new loan at moderate in-terest and the appointment of a person who will inspire confidence, such as Mr. Rivers Wilson, at the head of a Board of Control, to supervise the collection of taxes. It the present debt is replaced by one at a moderate rate of interest there is no reason why the country

should not quickly recover.

Mr. Cave says it would appear from his calculations that the resources of Egypt are sufficient, if properly managed, to meet her liabilities.

PRENCH REPUBLICAN HOPE OF NATIONAL PRES-TIGE IN THE EAST.

Panis, April 3, 1876. The Messager de Paris, alluding to the action of France in the Egyptian affair, says:—"France has re-sumed the rank belonging to her Our prestige in the East is restored without England having any right to

#### TURKEY.

IMPERIALIST TROOPS IN ACTION WITH BOSNIAN REVOLUTIONISTS --- AUSTRIAN SANITARIANS RE-CALLED FROM MONTENEGRO.

RAGUSA, April 3, 1876. There was an engagement between the Turks and Bosnians in the vicinity of Grahovo Sunday, lasting throughout the day. No particulars of the engagement have

It is stated that Austria has recalled all the med

aff who went to Montenegro to attend the sick and

BREACH OF ARMISTICE BY INSURGENTS

A Ragusa despatch to the Standard says several di-visions of the insurgents have determined to ignore the armistics.

A telegram to the Times from Berlin says if peace is not settled in Herzegevina by the time the armistice

#### expires forcible intervention by Austria may take ENGLAND.

THE TITLE OF EMPRESS MAY BE RETAINED-CHANGE FIRM AND UPWARD-A REAVY PAIL-URE IN LIVERPOOL-THE REVENUE-PARLIA MENT PREPARING FOR RECESS.

LONDON, April 3, 1876. The Times thinks the report that the government in-

The Stock Exchange to-day has (five P. M.) been firm throughout for all classes of stocks, with an upward tendency.

Alexander Duranty & Co., merchants, of Liverpool, have failed. It is reported that their liabilities are heavy. Their connection with American trade is slight, but the failure has a depressing influence.

The liabilities of the firm are reported to be

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Disraeliannounced that Parliament would adjourn for the usual Saster recess from April 10 to April 24.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is now speaking on submitting the budget. He has announced that there is a surplus of revenue for 1875 of \$3,550,000. TREASURY ESTIMATES—THE INCOME TAX TO BE SLIGHTLY

The budget, as submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, estimates the expenditures for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1877, at \$390,220,000, and the revenue at \$386,250,000.

INCREASED.

The Chancellor proposes an increase of a penny on the pound in the income tax, which, he anticipates, will give the government a surplus of \$1,825,000.

MINISTRELLIST RELATIONS TO COUNT VON ARMIM.

The Central News states that Earl Granville has seni Count Von Arnim explicit assurance that as far as he is concerned there is no foundation for the statement inquired about by Mr. Sullivan, in the House of Commons, March 30, that the British government had protested against the proposed appointment of the Count as Ambassador to England on the ground of his un-

His Lordship said the late government disclaims

His Lordanip said the late government disclaims using any such language as that alleged.

BREADSTUFFS—REVIEW OF THE GRAIN TRADE.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the grain trade for the past week, says agricultural operations are being prosecuted with vigor. The surmises re-garding probable injury to winter wheat caused by the inclemency of March were mostly unfounded. The future crop, although retarded, appears to offer no reasonable ground for alarm as to ultimate prospects. riots where the bad weather was unusually sovere and protracted the inten-tion of sowing wheat has been abandoned and the fields devoted to barley or beaus. It is early to hazard an opinion about the future crop, as the of February. Still, supposing frosts later on do not injure the plant, the recent cold may even have been beneficial by destroying vermin; a heavy rainfall also materially helps the fertilization of the fields.

Trade last week was strictly of a consumptive character. Speculators held aloof. The country markets, their wheat very sparingly.

The French markets rule very firm. The Continen-tal demand lately noticed has been checked by fine weather, but prices keep to their own level at shipping ports, and no increase of shipments has been re-ported from Southern Europe.

OF LORDS-SHAFTESBURY S ARGUMENT POWER-

In the House of Lords last night the Earl of Queen praying Her Majesty not to assume the title of Empress. He argued that that title was distasteful to the vast majority of the people and made the point that after the recent argument of Mr. Disraeli the as-sumption of such a title would be an insult to the

The Earl of Carnarvon opposed and Lord Setborne supported the motion, which, after a long debate, was rejected by a vote of 137 to 91.

The Royal Titles bill then passed through the com-

DURATION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY RE IMPON, April 4, 1876. The Duke of Richmond announced in the House of Lords last night that the Easter receas of Parliament would begin on the 7th and end on the 27th inst.

DOCK LABORERS ON STRIKE. A thousand laborers, employed in loading steamers at Liverpool, struck work yesterday in consequence of an increase in their hours of labor. Some steamers preparing to put to sea were delayed.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE. LATEST BETTING ON THE ENGLISH UNIVERSI-

TIES' BOAT BACE.

(P. M.) is 6 to 4 in favor of Cambridge, The Cambridge crew is gaining in favor. At this hour (five P. M.) the betting is 2 to 1 against

# FRANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL MISSION TO THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL-FRIENDLY INTENTIONS OF THE CONTINENTAL DEMOCRATS.
PARIS, April 3, 1876.

The committee appointed for the purpose of sending a deparation of French workmen to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia publish an address to America explaining the object of the visit of the delegation.

THE INTENT OF THE MISSION.

They say that the apprehensions of American artisans that the French may introduce lower wages and other unfavorable changes are groundless. The majority of the delegates occupy good positions in France. They only desire to compare the industrial products of

the two countries and attend the anniversary of the

THE STATE OF SIEGE BAISING BILL APPROVED BY THE SENATE-BONAPARTIST INSULT TO THE ASSEMBLY—CABINET INCLINATION TOW-ARD A QUALIFIED AMNESTY.

VERSAILLES, April 3, 1876.

The Senate to-day, without debate, unanimodopted the bill raising the state of siege.

An adjournment was taken entil Saturday.

A BONAPARTIST INSULT RESENTED.

In the Chamber of Deputies there was a stormy discussion on a motion made by M. Rondu, Bonapartist, that, in view of the deplorable decisions which had been made invalidating certain elections, the task of examining the validity of the elections be transferred to the Court of Cassation.

The motion being unconstitutional, no action was

At a meeting of the Amnesty Committee to-day the Ministers who were present partially approved an idea, urged by M. Philippotean, moderate republican, viz:—
"To declare acts of Communists not involving the penalty of death or penal servitude condoned under the statute of limitations, thus enabling unconvicted exiles to return to France."

#### ITALY.

GENERAL VON MOLTKE IN THE CAPITAL. Rome, April 3, 1876. General Von Moltke has arrived in this city.

#### ROME.

THE POPE CREATES TWO NEW CARDINALS. ROME, April & 1876. The Pope has created Monsignori Domanzo and

[Padre Franzellin, who has been elevated to the Carlate, is an eminent Jesuit and ex-Professor of The r at the Roman College. Mgr. Mermillod, op of Geneva, it is likely, has also been raised to bisnop of Geneva, it is likely, has also been raised to
the purple. His Holiness, it is said, proclaimed Archbishop of Vionns Mgr. Kutschker, whose nomination by Count Par, in
the name of the imperial government of Austria, has
met with the Pope's cordial approbation. Besides the
Bishop of Lyons, other prolates have been appointed to have been made in favor of Mgr. Dupauloup; but on this point the Holy Father is inexorable. Mgr. Place, Bishop of Marseilles, ex-Auditor of the Papal Chancery Court, known as the Rota, is in high favor at the Vatihe may have been clothed in the purple. -En HERALD.]

#### BRAZIL.

PRODUCE MARKET AND FINANCIAL REPORTS. Rio Janzino, April 8, 1876.
Coffee market quiet; prices maintained without

hange. Exchange on London, 25. SANTOS, April 8, 1876. Coffee market animated; prices firm; superior San-

#### tos, 5,700 a 5,850 reis per ten kilos. MATAMOROS.

THE FALL OF THE MEXICAN BORDER CITY TO THE VICTORIOUS REVOLUTIONISTS—DETAILS OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS—AMERICAN OFFICAL REPORTS TO WASHINGTON-DIAZ'S HOPE OF ENTERING THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Galveston, Texas, April 3, 1876.

A News special, dated Brownsville, April 2, says:— MY OPERATIONS IN THE PIELD-REV

CESSES.

This morning, at five o'clock, General Toledo went out of Matamoros with 100 men to reconnoitre. He was endeavoring to ascertain the position of the revolutionary force. While thus engaged a column of cavalry suddenly passed between him and Matamoros, completely isolating him.

The main body of Diar's army marched boidly upon the works in the upper part of the city.

Not a gun was fired from the works.

The regular troops and national guard hurrahed for

General Labarra discharged his revolver and then retreated to the river bank with about twenty-five men. He asked permission to pass, which was granted, on condition of his becoming a prisoner and being dis-armed. He and the detachment are in Fort Brown.

Another version is that General Toledo had 600 men, and that when outside they pronounced and joined Diaz. General Diaz has more than 1,000 men. He was

what the result may be. The firing is mostly from Cass Mate and the fort of San Fernande. When General Labarra approached the ferry with his escort his own guard fired upon him, supposing it to be the enemy. When Colonel Christo learned that General Labarra was in Fort Brown he surrendered.

IN FULL POSSESSION.

General Dian has complete possession of Matamoros, and the refugees will soon be flocking to the other

Later particulars of to-day's doings are being ascer-tained. General Labarra was with General Toledo re-connoitring the forces. General Toledo fell back to the Casa Mats, but had been separated from General

About half-past seven o'clock a fight took place be ween the Ninth regular cavalry and the regiments of

This was outside of the town.

The cavalry surrendered. Two pieces of artillery were taken at Monterey Fort by the revolutionists, and carried by hand to some part of the city. The former gunners served them when they were firing upon The Twenty-second infantry abandoned the fort of

San Fernando, and entered Casa Mata. BRISK FIGHTING.

The fight at Casa Mata was brisk for half an hour.

The revolutionists attempted to take the works by storm, and were repulsed. CRISTO SUBRENDERS. Just as they were ready for another attempt, a white flag was raised. Colonel Cristo offered his sword to General Diaz; the latter complimented him, and told him to wear his sword. The number of men surren-

dered by Colonel Cristo is variously estimated at from 119 to 202. Colonel Parrott was thrown from his horse in a ffair outside the fort, and is a prisoner. DIAE'S STATEMENT.

An officer of General Dias gives the following list of aptures:—
Five hundred and fifty men, seventeen pieces of tillery, 712 stand of small arms, besides those in the

hands of the prisoners.

EILLED AND WOUNDED. The surgeon reports three killed and twelve

TREVINO.

Generals Trevino and Laranjo had Colonel Ordonnes surrounded the day before yesterday, near Punto Arguada. Trevino sent a courier to General Diaz, saying he would defeat Ordonnez. Trevino is ex-pected in Matamoros within three days.

is the officer who defeated Narranjo a few days ago.

A NOTE FOR AMERICA.

General Diaz was preparing a note to day to General
Potter, requesting or demanding the removal of the
gunboat before Matamoros. Her presence is said to
be disagreeable to him. He has expressed a determination to remain at Matamoros until his troops enter CROWDING IN.

An entire change is in progress. Diax's men are crowding on to Matamoros, and the Lerdo men are coming to this bank. INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE DEFEAT OF

LERDO'S TROOPS-DIAZ'S POLICE AS A SOL-DIES AND DIPLOMAT. GALVESTON, Texas, April 8, 1976.
A special to the News, dated Brownsville, Texas, this

date, says General Toledo has taken service with Gen eral Diaz. That decides the question mooted yester day as to Toledo's baving betrayed General Labarra.

The losses on the government side are not known.
General Laburra has been joined by his family and
occupies the house recently occupied by General Diaz
in Brownsville.

Colonel Cristo and a great many other officers are in

General Fuero is on the march from Monterey to

DIAZ'S PROCLAMATION

General Diaz has issued a proclamation requesting citizens to remain at home and attend to their business. He promises them the security and rights guaranteed by the constitution of 1857.

General Labarra anticipates leaving the frontier. General Diax has not forwarded a communication to General Potter. He was writing one yesterday. It is probable that the tying of the gunboat Rio Bravo on the Mexican side is not a violation of neutrality.

Arms and ammunition were received to-day, some consigned to parties on this side, some to General Labarra and some to the commanding officer as

CASH SUPPLY. General Diaz is reported to have received \$40,000 by the last steamer from New Orleans.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL REPORTS TO WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, April 3, 1876.

BROWNSVILLE, Toxas, April 1, 1876, To Hon. GRORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

Am under way for Matamoros, Will confer with
Consul and report, HENRY L. JOHNSON,
Commanding United States steamer Rio Brayo,

Commanding United States steamer Rio Bravo.

MATAMOROS, April 1, 1876.

To Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:—
Have conferred with Consul. Revolutionists about 1,200 strong within sight of city, and an attack is momentarily expected. The immediate danger apprehended is that the government troops will join the insurgents and sack the city. The principal business houses are closed and the city is in a state of panic. Many Mexicans and foreigners are crossing to Brownsville, including the German Consul and the Mexican officials and their families. I am in a position to effectually use all the force at my command, which may be insufficient if a general outbreak occurs.

MENRY I. JOHNSON, Commandant.

To Hon. Ground M. Roneson, Secretary of the Navy,
Washington:—

Washington:—
Washington:—
The insurgents, under Porfirio Diaz, took possession of this city this morning, meeting with very little opposition. Up to the present time perfect order is maintained. General Labarra, with about twenty men, escaped to Brownsville. I can see no prospect of the Mexican government retaking Matamoros for some time, as all its troops in this vicinity have either surrendered or joined the insurgents.

HENRY L. JOHNSON, Commandant,

#### THE NEMESIS OF ECONOMY.

NO LIGHT AND NO HEAT FOR THE GOVERN-MENT BUILDINGS-DESOLATION IN A POST OFFICE-SECRETARY BRISTOW DELAYS THE

The Post Office at this city and also the Custom House are in almost total darkness to-night, owing to a letter from the Treasury Department announcing that appropriations for payment of the governappropriations for payment of the government gas and the water bills for the
year 1876 had become exhausted and, therefore all gas and water should be cut off and all employes
connected with such departments should be discharged.
The consequence is that gas and water were shut off
from the government building at noon to-day, and the
firemen were also discharged. The Post Office clerk
are doing the best they can with tallow "dips," but
Postmaster Higly says that it some arrangement is not
made to furnish light tons of mail matter must accumulate in a few days.

#### BOSTON GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS. Boston, April 3, 1876.

An order was received from Secretary Bristow to-day directing that the fuel, light and water be cut off from the public buildings here, owing to the appropri-ation being exhausted. In the Post Office the en-gineers and other employés in charge of the building have been discharged, and the building will probably be in total darkness to-night unless temporary agrange-ments are made. The Custom House, United States Court House and Marine Hospital are in the same pre-dicament.

# An order has been received here from Washington ordering the supplies of gas, water and juel in the Custom House shut off. The order comes from the Treasury Department. The Louisville Post Office is in the Custom House building, and until another appropriation shall have been made will be lighted with candles.

RICHMOND, Va., April 3, 1876.

Dr. Charles L. Mills, Collector of Customs, and in charge of the government buildings here, has been nottified by the authorities at Washington that the approriation for fuel, light and water is exhausted, and he directed to stop further expense in that direction. Judge Alfred Norton, of this city, formerly of New ork, has been appointed Special Agent for the Post flee Department South.

# MOLLY MAGUIRE TRIALS.

THE EDWARD KELLY CASE-CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION-THE

MACCH CHUNK, Pa., April 3, 1876. The evidence in the case of the Commonwealth against Edward Kelly, indicted for the murder of John P. Jones, was closed at about four o'clock this after-P. Jones, was closed at about four o'clock this after-noon. After examining over 100 witnesses, covering all the ground in the case from the time that Kelly and his accomplices left Mount Laftee on the morning of September 1 until the commission of the murder and the arrest of the murderers at Tamaqua, the Com-monwealth rested its case, and the defence, offering

and the arrest of the murderers at ramaqua, the Commonwealth rested its case, and the defence, offering no evidence for their client, also rested. Argaments will commonce to-morrow morning and the case will probably reach the jury some time on Wedecaday. The decision may be considered as a foregone conclusion, for the case has really been going on by default since Saturday. Mr. Lin Bar holomew virtually abandoned the case on that day, and did not put in an appearance at all to-day. This particular desertion by Mr. Bartholomew of his client in the hour of peril is variously commented upon, and the general opinion is that it is deserving of consure.

Doyle, the condemned man, is in good health and spirits, and to-day expressed a hope that something will yet be done in his case, notwithstanding that the day of his execution is but four weeks off. Public excitement has somewhat abated in these Molly Maguire trials, but it will be all segions again when Campbell its called to the bar. In the case of Doyle and Kelly the Commonwealth seeks to punish some of the instruments by which the organization of Molly Maguire trial of Campbell will inaugurate the blows of justice against the institution itself.

The conviction of Kelly will have the effect of delaying Doyle's execution a little, as it is thought that the devernor would respite him and appoint the two executions to take place the same day.

# CANAL FRAUD TRIALS.

ALBANT, April 3, 1876.

ALBANT, April 3, 1876.

The Adjourned Circuit Court, Justice Westbrook presiding, convened this alternoon, at half-past three o'clock, for the purpose of drawing a jury of twelve from the twenty-four names struck for the trial of the case of the people of the State of New York va. Wm. C. Stevens, Thomas Gale, James J. Belden, Henry D. Denison, tieorge D. Lord, William Mudgett, Lowin Seelye and Gilbert Patterson.

The suit is one of those originally commenced during the administration of Autorney General Barlow and renewed last fait. It is brought to recover \$300,000, claimed to have been lost to this State by the famous Stanwix Hall conspiracy in 1867, when the contracts which the Canal Board were about to award were disposed of at action. The claim rests principally on the contracts for dradging the Albany basin. The Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General and Messra. Matthew Hale and Samuel Hurd appeared for the plaintiffs, while Messra. Hiscock, Bowman and Henry Smith appeared for the defendants.

On the roll of jurors being called it appeared that two were absent, one of whom was represented as being sick. Mr. Hiscock then objected to further proceedings in the case, claiming that the effect of summoning a panel of jurors during the sitting of a court acted as a stay upon the proceedings until the next succeeding court. He also claimed that the ponel must be a full one before the jury could be struck.

Mr. Hale opposed, claiming that the proceedings were entirely regular, and that the trial of the cause should proceed.

Mr. Smith followed on the part of the defendants, and affect his arrangent was executed the Court over-

nid proceed.

Ir. Smith followed on the part of the defendants,
after his argument was concluded, the Court overed the objections to the regularity of the drawing of
jury, and the trial was ordered to proceed.

Lury was obtained and the Court adjourned till te-

CONNECTICUT.

The Result of the State Election Yesterday.

A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

Ingersoll's Majority Estimated at 5,000.

WAIT ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

The Senate Four Republicans and Seventeen Democrats.

A Democratic Majority of Thirty in the House.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 8, 1876.

Snow ushered in election day in Connecticut, and a driving rain continued to fall from ten o'clock in the morning until late at night. The prognostications of republicans and democrats as to the result of the election were somewhat similar, and from the start it was conceded that the latter would win the fight; but the main questions were as to Ingersoil's ma-jority and the probability of throwing upon the Legislature the election of the State ticket. Much more interest was manifested in the contest than the dulness of the canvass indicated. The weather, no doubt, interfered materially with the number of votes cast. The extent by the republicans. If their vote went into the tho sands then some light broke through the forebodings of defeat for that party. This inflation issue had de-veloped a new and additional canvass in the politics of ecticut and no prophet could in any way deter mine the probable strength of the organization. The total vote cast for Governor last year amounted to 100,984. of which Ingersoll (democrat) received 53,752, Greene (republican), 44,272, and Smith (prohibitionist) 2,943; the balance being placed as scattering. This gave Ingersoll a majority over all of 6,540. The Legislature had a majority of twenty-seven democrats, and the Senate a majority from the same party by nine. It was up bill work to battle with such a prece day. Republican spathy has been observable from the start, and this was a subject frequently canvassed to-day among many of the rank and file of that party. ders-such men as General Hawley, Postmi General Jewell, Mr. Lynde Harrison, Chairman of the State Committee, and others—claim that the canvass was conducted as efficiently and with as much enthusiasm as consistent with the peculiar complexion of affairs in the State, but other peculiar complexion of amairs in the State, our other reasons evidently operated in this connection. It was considered a bad time to launch out boidly and hold frequent meetings throughout the State. Oratorical powers were contracted; dangerous ground had to be trodden over. The news from Washington was daily growing worse and worse. National corruption was blazoned before the eyes of the country. Republican speech makers met those Grant sentinels before MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT. fore we had little of the usual tar barrel, fife and drum, flag and platform business so common during the political campaign. Many republicans assert that it would be far better if there had been more o to drink in some apologotic inspiration from the lips of republicans for the sins of the administration at Wash. many meetings, and Connecticut was allowed to drift. General Walker and General Hawley, in masterly

ards of republicanism as the only sate harbor of principles for the voters of this country. General Hawley denounced in vigorous terms such men as Belknap, and rapped at Grant's door rather mildly, it must be admitted, with the assertion that His Excellency was unfortunate in some of his family connections. POSTWARTER GENERAL JEWELL.

mly two who took the bull fairly by the horns in the

were thoroughly cauterized out of the body of the re

publican party. Then, and then only, would the people

rally once more in large majorities around the stand ards of republicanism as the only safe harbor of prin

mma of their party. They talked of using the scalp

Postmaster General Jewell came in from Washington, and was here to-day. In talking with him in the afternoon, he defined his position on the Presidency as being unpledged to any can didate.

HAWLEY FOR BRISTOW.

General Hawley has come out in unmistakable and forcible phraseology in favor of Bristow.

The democrats pursued an almost similar course to the republicans with one exception, as claimed by their enemies. They used money in the doubtful towns. They, too, had a big man at the head of their State Committee, Mr. F. S. Brown, who figuratively speaking did not close an eye during the last month's campaign, the had his forces well in hand. Rumor sent the word around the State to-day that Senator English came to him with the needful whenever and wherever required; the telegraph flashing instructions to this effect to trusty democratic agents in various quarters during the afternoon directing them to close up the ranks with golden links when a stampede was threatened.

CLOSE OF THE FOLLS.

The polls closed at five o'clock and the returns began to come into Hartford from the different towns shortly before seven. It was soon ascertained from the gain of Representatives in several of the districts that the democrate had again won the battle. There was a general rejoicing at the democratic beadquarters and a corresponding gloom among the republicans. The there newspaper offices in Hartford were crowded with citizens seeking to substantiate the figures, but there came small gleams of sunlight.

Hartford, last year, gave ingersoil 1,257 majority, while to-day he only gets about 700. When ninety-two towns had been heard from the republican gain was found to be 528 from that of the last canvass. The greenback vote, when 102 towns had been heard from at nine o'clock, amounted to only 500, so it was then thoroughly understood that this element would not amount to anything in determining the issue. The last feeble rock upon which the republicans based their hopes was, therefore, likely to have a larger democratic majorit

In New Haven the greenback vote went over 1,100. This was the headquarters of the movement, and consequently its chief stronghoid.

At eleven o'clock 140 towns were heard from, which gave the Greenback ticket 1,770 and the prohibitionists about 1,600. The republicans claimed a gain from last year of some 950, and they now calculated that the majority of Ingersoil would not come within 3,000 of his latest victory. The bitterness of their defeat was also somewhat softened by the election of Merwin over Howers for Senator in the democratic city of New Haven. In this locality ingersoil's former majority was also cut down, although the democratic carried New Haven by about 1,000. They lost the Senatorial district in the choice of Merwin, but this is accounted for by the great unpopularity of Bowers, several democratic voting for his opponent in consequence. At twelve o'clock 143 towns were heard from, with the following results:

Luzon B. Morris, both democrats, by about 800 majority over Rev. Dr. Bacon and George H. Watrous. Bacon ran 7 votes aboad of his colleague. The green-block candidates received about 1, 200 votes.

The citizens' tickets for assessors and Board of Relief are elected, and the democrats elect the justices.

NEW HAVEN, April 3, 1876.

WAIT ELECTED TO CONGRESS Nonwice. Conn., April 3, 1876. Wait is elected to Congress by between 700 and 800

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS ELECTIONS. delegates to the district conventions were very largely attended, and considerable excitement prevailed. The anti-Tilden democrats carry seven wards by large ma-jornies. Twenty-two hundred votes being cast in the Fourth ward, the proceedings were declared irregular, and another caucus will probably be called.

#### THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

EFFECT ON THE ARKANSAS SIDE-FLIGHT OF NUMEROUS FAMILIES-A GENERAL OVERFLOW IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NOT ANTICE

MEMPRIS, April 3, 1876. The effects of the flood are beginning to be felt of the Arkansas side. Numbers of families at Ropfield immediately opposite this city, have been forced to leave their houses, and passengers who arrived by the Little Rock train this morning report the water over the track near Edmonds, but the train went ou o-day. The water is now ten inches below extreme water and about an inch below high water of May, 1874, when great damage was done in the neighborhood of Sunflower, Bolivar and Lake Providence. The creases reported this morning was st Dennis, nearly opposite Laconia, Ark., instead of at Davises, as first reported, and was caused by the bank caving in. The water through this will run into the Sunflower River through Bayou Phaliab.

#### A GENERAL OVERFLOW NOT LIKELY.

NEW ORLHANS, April 3, 1876. Colonel Hardee, City Engineer of New Orleans, expresses the opinion that the fears of a general overflow is the Mississippi Valley are not well founded. His reasons were fully given in an interview to-day, and the conclusionarrived at is that the present condition of the upper tributaries combined with those lower down do not warrant apprehensions of such an overflow as would be damaging to the prospective agricultural interests of the valley.

## THE STORM IN ALABAMA.

RISE OF THE RIVER FIVE FEET-GREAT DAME AGE TO BUILDINGS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 3, 1876. A rain storm prevailed over nearly the entire State, oming from the East, and lasting nineteen hours with coming from the East, and lasting nineteen hours without intermission, accompanied by unusually heavy
thunder and continuous lightning and wind.
It is considered the heaviest rain over
known in this region, seven inches having fallen. Great
damage has been done to the planting interest. The
Alabama River has risen five feet, and is now rising at
the rate of four and a half inches per hour. No loss of
life is reported, but many houses have been blowe
down. No trains have arrived here since Saturday,

### A FRESHET IN GEORGIA

Harrison freshet. There is much damage to planters along the river.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES,
WASHINGTON, April 4-1 A. M. For Tuesday in the South Atlantic States, rising be

rometer, westerly winds and warmer, partly cloudy and clearing weather will prevail. For the Eastern Gulf States, stationary barometer warmer, clear weather and higher temperature, with

For the Western Gulf States, stationary, followed by falling barometer, higher temperature, clear weather For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barome ter, clear or clearing weather, westerly winds and

For the Mississppi and Lower Missouri valleys, fall ing barometer, winds shifting to southwest and south

For the upper lakes, rising barometer, northwest winds and clearing weather, with stationary tem-For the lower lakes, falling followed by rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, south-

west to northwest winds and cloudy weather. For New England, southeast winds, rising followed

by falling barometer, stationary temperature, aleady

The rivers continue to rise slowly. THE WEATHER TESTERDAY.

# The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Herald Building:— 1875. 1876. 3 A. M. 45 34 3:30 P. M. 47 42 6 A. M. 47 35 6 P. M. 45 42 9 A. M. 42 38 9 P. M. 43 40 12 M. 42 33 Average temperature yesterday. 38 % Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Secretary of War Taft left the city last evening for Washington. Senator William W. Eaton, of Connecticut, arrived at the New York Hotel last evening on his way to Washington. General Benjamin F. Butlet of Massachusetts, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Pro feasor Edward H. Griffin, of Williams College, is stay-Leavenworth, of Syracuse, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Colonel Benry Douglass, United States Army, is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, is at the Clarendon Hotel. John M. Douglas, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, is at the Brevoort House. Professor William P. Blake, of New Havon, has arrived at the Astor House. Excongressman John T. Averill, of Minnosots, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Judge Nathaniel Shipman, of the United States District Court for Connecticut, is at the St. James Hotel.

# MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Algeria will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe-will be ready at eight o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents. A.-BENNETT BUILDING.

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A.—THE PERUVIAN SYRUP BUILDS UP AN IRON DANGER SIGNALS FROM THE WEATHE

tream are not more significant of a storm than a cough it consumption. Providentially we can cure any cough with all a Honer or Homemourn and Tam. Figs's Tootmacus Duors care in one minute. FAMOUS INVENTION.—THE ELEGANT SILE LASTIC TRUES, sold only by ELASTIC TRUES COMPANY SI Broadway, supplants all the metal trusses of the dead

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